



TOTNES RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

"Rushbrook"
Totnes.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1946 on the health of the Totnes Rural District.

The live birth rate was 13.6 as compared with 12.3 in 1945 the rate for England & Wales being 19.1

The infant mortality rate was 36.6 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 54.2 in 1945, the figure for England & Wales being 43.

The death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 21.8

The crude death rate for the year was 11.7 per 1,000 estimated resident population, the figure for 1945 being 12.2 and that for England & Wales 11.5

General Statistics.

Area (Acres)	80,978
Population - Census 1921	11,918
- Census 1931	12,362
Registrar General's estimated resident population ..	13,420
Number of inhabited houses (1931) ..	3,348
Rateable value	£75,713
Sum represented by a penny rate	£319. 19. 10.

The population is chiefly agricultural, and there is no occupation which has any particular influence on health. There is very little unemployment in the area.

Vital Statistics.

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Live births	80	92	172
Legitimate			
Illegitimate	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>87</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>183</u>
Still births	M.	F.	TOTAL
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

2.

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	13.6
Birth rate per 1,000 (England & Wales)	19.1
Death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	11.7
Death rate per 1,000 (England & Wales)	11.5
Deaths from diseases & accidents of pregnancy & childbirth	NIL
" " " " " " " (England & Wales)	1.22
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:-	
All infants per 1,000 live births	36.6
All infants etc. (England & Wales)	43
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.8
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	22
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	NIL
Deaths from whooping Cough (all ages)	NIL

Notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

	Total	Admitted to hospital	Died
Scarlet Fever	10	10	-
Diphtheria	3	3	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1925.

AGE PERIODS	New cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1
5	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
10	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
15	0	0	0	0	-	1	-	-
20	1	2	0	0	-	-	-	-
25	1	1	0	0	1	-	1	-
35	2	2	0	0	-	1	-	-
45	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	-
55	3	0	0	0	2	-	1	-
65 & over	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	7	5	0	0	4	2	2	1

CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.
All Causes	81	77
1. typhoid & Paratyphoid fevers	-	-
2. Cerebro spinal fever	-	-
3. Scarlet fever	-	-
4. whooping cough	-	-
5. Diphtheria	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	4	2
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	2	1
8. syphilitic diseases	-	-
9. Influenza	1	1
10. Measles	-	-
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	-	-
12. acute infantile encephalitis	-	-
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity & Oesophagus (M) and Uterus (f)	1	-
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	4	2
15. Cancer of breast	-	2
16. Cancer of all other sites	6	7
17. Diabetes	-	-
18. Intra cranial vascular lesions	5	10
19. Heart disease	24	25
20. Other diseases of the circulatory system	2	4
21. Bronchitis	7	2
22. Pneumonia	3	2
23. Other respiratory diseases	2	2
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	-	-
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	-	-
26. Appendicitis	-	-
27. Other digestive diseases	-	1
28. Nephritis	2	5
29. Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	-	-
30. Other maternal causes	-	1
31. Premature birth	1	-
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries infantile disorders	1	1
33. Suicide	1	1
34. Road Traffic Accidents	-	-
35. Other Violent causes	1	1
36. All other causes	14	7
	<u>81</u>	<u>77</u>

WATER SUPPLIES

The Totnes Rural District is not adequately supplied with water, there being numerous small schemes, some of which have given trouble during the year both as regards quality and quantity. Most of the supplies were analysed both chemically and bacteriologically, the results being given under the various parish headings.

A summary is given below of the types of supplies throughout the area.

Public supplies:- Houses with piped public supply 47.5% of total houses.
Houses with public standpipe supply 8.5% of total houses.

Private supplies:- Houses with piped private supply 19.2% of total houses.
Houses with private standpipe " 3.9% " " houses.
Houses with well " 20.0% " " "
Houses with unpiped spring " .7% " " "

The general position of water supply is by no means satisfactory, there being little or no provision of water for agricultural purposes, agriculture being the main industry.

A scheme to provide a Regional Water Supply is being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers. This scheme will eventually supply the parishes West of the River Dart, the parishes East of the River will be supplied from the Paignton U.D.C. mains.

ASHPRINGTON

Spring in village collected to small reservoir. Small bore main through lower part of village. Houses at higher end of village supplied from well and pump. A sample of water taken contained organisms of intestinal origin in considerable numbers. The collecting chambers were built up to exclude surface water and a clear sample was obtained.

BERRY POMEROY

Estate main serves village. Supply pure but inadequate.

BUCKFASTLIGH WEST

Higher and Lower Coombe and Scoriton have a private piped supply, satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

CHURSTON FERRERS

Paignton U.D.C. are the authority for this parish.

Churston Village

Privately owned small bore main serves village - supply inadequate.

Calington

Part supplied by private estate main, part by Paignton U.D.C.

WATER SUPPLY

The Towns Rural District is not adequately supplied with water, there being numerous small reservoirs, some of which have fallen into disrepair during the year with the result that the supply is very irregular and insufficient. The Towns Rural District is given under the various Acts of Parliament.

A summary is given below of the types of supplies throughout the area.

Private supplies:- Houses with piped water supply 15.25 of total houses.
Houses with public supply 1.75 of total houses.

Private supplies:- Houses with piped water supply 15.25 of total houses.
Houses with public supply 1.75 of total houses.
Houses with piped water supply 1.75 of total houses.
Houses with public supply 1.75 of total houses.

The general position of water supply is as follows:-
In the Towns Rural District, there being little or no provision of water for agricultural purposes, agricultural water is supplied by the Towns Rural District.

A scheme to provide a permanent water supply is being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineer. This scheme will eventually supply the houses west of the River, the houses east of the River will be supplied from the River.

Water supply in villages collected to small reservoirs. Small reservoirs are also found in some of the villages. Houses at higher end of village supplied from well and pump. A supply of water taken from the reservoir. The reservoir is situated in a wooded area. The water is collected in small reservoirs and is used for domestic purposes.

Water supply in villages. Water is collected in small reservoirs and is used for domestic purposes.

Water supply in villages. Water is collected in small reservoirs and is used for domestic purposes.

Water supply in villages. Water is collected in small reservoirs and is used for domestic purposes.

Water supply in villages. Water is collected in small reservoirs and is used for domestic purposes.

Water supply in villages. Water is collected in small reservoirs and is used for domestic purposes.

CORNBOTHY

2" main serves east end of village, small bore main to standpipes serves west end. Insufficient quantity but satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

DARTINGTON

Mains throughout. Water purchased from Dartington Hall estate.

DEAN PRIOR

4 Hamlets supplied by main from springs. Inadequate.

DITTFORD

Village supplied from privately owned reservoir and small bore main fed by springs. Inadequate but satisfactory in quality.

DITTISHAM

Springs collected to reservoir. Mains throughout village but supply inadequate. Satisfactory in quality. Temporary works to improve the supply in hand.

HALWELL

Springs collected to small reservoir, 3" main serves village. Satisfactory in quality and quantity.

HARBERTON

Part of village supplied from springs piped to village by small bore main. Supply inadequate but pure.

HARBERTONFORD

Springs at Leigh Bridge conveyed to reservoir at Harbertonford with mains throughout village. Satisfactory in quality and quantity.

HOLNE

Water taken from an open leat on the moor, is passed through a filter chamber and conveyed to the village by 3" mains.

KILNDRUM

Water from six different sources carried by gravitation and pumping to 3 reservoirs. An unsatisfactory bacteriological sample was obtained, and upon surface water being excluded from one source, the supply is now satisfactory.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

LITTLEHAMPTON

Springs collected and pumped to reservoir. Small bore main to hamlet. System privately owned.

MARLOCH

Mains throughout. Water purchased from Frinton U.D.C.

MORLEIGH

Part of village is supplied by two pumps, one of which draws water from a well, the other taking water from a spring. Remainder of village supplied by wells. Inadequate.

NORTH NUISH

Water from a spring is collected to a small tank and conveyed to the hamlet by a 1½" pipe. This supply is unsatisfactory.

NATHELY

Two standpipes in the village are supplied from springs by means of a small bore pipe. Other houses take water from wells. Totally inadequate, well supplied being shallow and liable to contamination from sewerage. A sewerage scheme is awaiting the approval of the Ministry of Health.

SOUTH NUISH

Springs are collected and conveyed to a large reservoir. Mains throughout the town.

STAVESTON

Parts of parish served by privately owned piped supply. Remainder supplied by wells. Inadequate.

STONE GABRIEL

Water from spring collected to large reservoir. Water from other springs pumped to distribution mains. There being very little difference between the level of the reservoir and the higher houses, the supply is sufficient at times. Surface water was excluded from the collecting area in order to obtain a pure sample.

Water is collected and pumped to reservoirs. This water is used for irrigation.

Water is collected from the reservoirs and pumped to the fields. This water is used for irrigation.

Water is collected from the reservoirs and pumped to the fields. This water is used for irrigation.

Water is collected from the reservoirs and pumped to the fields. This water is used for irrigation.

Water is collected from the reservoirs and pumped to the fields. This water is used for irrigation.

Water is collected from the reservoirs and pumped to the fields. This water is used for irrigation.

Water is collected from the reservoirs and pumped to the fields. This water is used for irrigation.

Water is collected from the reservoirs and pumped to the fields. This water is used for irrigation.

Ughborough

Ughborough and Pittsford

Springs in and near both villages collected to reservoirs. Villages linked by 3" main.

Frankston

Springs on Bartoor to a small reservoir and there to the village by 3" mains.

All the Ughborough supplies produced satisfactory analyses during the year.

It will be seen from the above that, in general, the supply of water in the Rural District is far from satisfactory. The Council are fully aware of the position and are anxious that improvements be carried out as soon as circumstances permit.

I am, Your obedient servant,

Stanley Gillies.

Medical Officer of Health.

November 1947.

